

REMARKS

Applicant has rewritten the claims to avoid the rejection under 35 USC § 112 and to overcome the rejections under 35 USC § 102 and 35 USC § 103.

As best understood, the claims stand rejected under Section 102 as allegedly being fully anticipated by EP (FR) 0298787 (“Chirouze”). Chirouze merely discloses a ethanol extraction of human placentas. The present invention is directed to a psoriasis treatment composition (claim 5), comprising a human placenta extract, having a specific combination of unsaturated and polyunsaturated fatty acids (claims 5 and 6), and a hydrosoluble gel (claims 7 and 8), and wherein the extract is a chloroform/methanol extract (claim 9). Chirouze fails to disclose the invention in each of these claimed aspects.

As best understood, the claims stand rejected as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. 4,806,523 (“Bentz et al”). Bentz et al. merely discloses that certain anti-inflammatory peptides may be combined in a salve ointment for topical application in the treatment of psoriasis vulgaris. Bentz et al. is directed to isolation of TGF- β for the treatment composition. The Examiner unequivocally speculates that a practitioner would know that TGF- β is useful for psoriasis. Bentz et al. does not disclose, and the

September 23 office action tacitly concedes, that there is no recognition of an alcohol extracted composition for the treatment of psoriasis. Bentz et al. fails to disclose a psoriasis treatment composition and particularly one having the claimed combination of unsaturated and polyunsaturated acids (claim 5). Hindsight speculation cannot resolve that failing in the Bentz et al. disclosure.

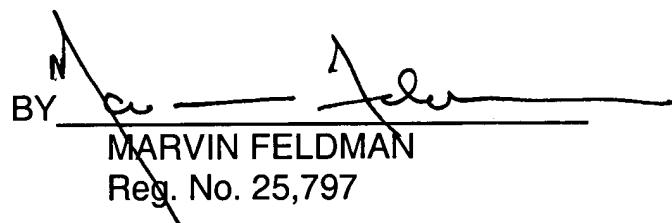
As best understood, claims 7 and 8 stand rejected as allegedly being obvious and therefore unpatentable over the combination of Bentz et al. and U.S. 5,612,052 (“Shalaby”). Bentz et al., for the foregoing reasons, fails to meet the several limitations of claims 5-9. Shalaby is relied on to disclose a hydrosoluble gel. The Shalaby gel is a polyester copolymer gel. There is no disclosure of the unsaturated and polysaturated acids in a hydrosoluble gel. Shalaby, at col. 6 et seq. enumerates numerous uses for its gel. Conspicuous by its absence, is Shalaby’s failure to disclose the treatment of psoriasis.

Insofar as the prior art fails to disclose a psoriasis treatment composition with the claimed saturated and polysaturated acids, any combination of the references fails to make out a *prima facie* showing of obviousness under 35 USC §103.

Applicant submits that the claims as amended are in form for allowance.

Respectfully submitted

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